

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
July 31, 1916.—Rainfall last
twenty-four hours, .53 inches.
Temperature: min., 67; max.,
81. Weather, partly cloudy.

Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
80° Centrifugal N. Y.	Cents	Dollars
Price, Hawaiian basis	per lb	per ton
	6.27	\$125.40
Last previous quotation	6.14	\$122.80

VOL. IX, NO. 31 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4532

POLICE FIND STARTLING EVIDENCE IN BOMB CASE

Break Into Headquarters of Dynamite Gang In San Francisco and Secure Damaging Letters Shedding Light on the Outrage

CONVICTIONS CERTAIN SAYS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Documents Found Making Fresh Revelations Of Vast Ramifications Of Hellish Conspiracy, Declare Officials Handling Case

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—Doctumary evidence of a "startling nature," and which District Attorney Fickert declares will mean the conviction of the men and women accused of being implicated in the bomb explosion that killed seven and wounded forty-three during the parade in this city ten days ago, was secured by a raid of the police yesterday.
The alleged headquarters of the supposed "bomb gang" was broken into by the police acting along clues discovered by the detectives working on the case, and a mass of evidence was obtained, it is asserted.
Mr. Fickert says that the information and letters secured are of so startling a nature, and make such tremendous revelations of a far-reaching conspiracy, that "it is unwise to give them to the public at this juncture."
It has been learned, however, that the authorities are confident that these letters connect Thomas Mooney, W. K. Billings, Mrs. Mooney, Weinberg, and Edward Nolan, all of them prominent in labor circles, with the plot. All of these suspects are already in custody, together with several others held on suspicion.
The grand jury will be asked today to indict Mooney and Nolan on a charge of murder in the first degree. The evidence in the cases against them will be only partly submitted to the jury, it is understood, enough being shown to give some indication of what the authorities have in their possession.
Light on Times Disaster
While Mr. Fickert refused to confirm or deny the report that the evidence seized by the police sheds a flood of light on the dark places in the Los Angeles Times disaster, it is reported from other quarters that much that has been puzzling the police and private detectives who worked on that famous dynamite case has now been cleared up.
Among other things, it is said that the plot had planned to destroy the electric lines of the city with high explosives and that the preliminary details of the plot had already been set.

UNCLE SAM SEEKS TO END STRIKE

Department of Labor Appoints Conciliators to Confer With Government Workers

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, August 1.—The Department of Labor yesterday appointed Ethelbert Stewart, assistant commissioner of labor statistics, John A. Moffitt, of Grange, New Jersey, and Charles W. Mills, a coal operator of Philadelphia, to act as a conciliation board in an effort to settle the garment strikers' strike in New York. The board will convene in New York today.
About 50,000 workers have been affected by the strike, which has lasted for several weeks. Mrs. O. P. Belmont and other prominent New Yorkers have sided with the strikers, and not a few New York preachers have added their influence to the fight of the unions.
The strikers are demanding increased pay, better working conditions, and the closed shop. The fight is being largely upon the issue of the closed shop, the employers having indicated their willingness to meet the demands of their employees in most of the other points at issue.

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES UPON ALL THE BATTLE FIELDS RUSSIAN DRIVE CLOSSES IN ON KOVEL KEY TO GERMAN LINES

CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, Commanding German Armies That Have Been Attacking Verdun, Reviewing Troops of Kaiser After Having Handled Iron Crosses To the Men. This Photograph Was Brought To United States By Teuton Submarine Freighter Deutschland, Now Ready to Sail From Baltimore



FLAMES FLARE AGAIN AT COMMUNIPAW THREE ARRESTS FOLLOW INVESTIGATION Allied Forces On Somme Moving Forward THIRD YEAR OF GREAT WAR BEGINS FINDS REAL CRISIS DRAWING NEAR

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, August 1.—Fresh fires broke out last night in the smoldering ruins left by the blowing-up, Sunday morning, of the National Storage Company's great ammunition warehouses on Black Tom Island and at Communipaw, New Jersey. The new fires showed themselves on the island where the first explosion occurred and from which the immense warehouses at Communipaw were set off in a fury of destruction and a shaking of earth for miles around.
Half the fire department of Jersey City, whose fire fighters have in the last two days been put to the uttermost test, are fighting the latest attack of the weakened disaster, and they are assisted by all available fire boats from New York.
The flames, aloft and ashore, are in constant danger of sudden annihilation, for the creeping flames, growing to fierce strength after smoldering beneath the havoc of the first monster explosions, are finding out, here and there, hitherto unexplored stores of explosives warehoused for war, and shells are busting in an almost continuous canonade.
Three Suspects Held
Alexander Davidson, superintendent of the destroyed warehouses of the National Storage Company, and Albert Dickman, an agent for the Lehigh Valley railroad, together with one other official of the big corporation doing business on Black Tom Island, have been placed under arrest, charged with having at least guilty knowledge of the cause of the blasts which shook many cities.
The authorities are of opinion that the men in custody were participants in the huge crime, and confidently declare that several others are implicated. Further arrests are probable, for such a net of official vigilance has been thrown out that there is little opportunity of escape. Those already in the hands of the police have been charged with manslaughter.
Secret agents of the law who have constantly devoted their trained talents to ferreting out the guilty claim that they believe that the imprisoned men had much to do with the fiend's work, whoever the principal perpetrator may be. If the deed was not the work of deliberation and design, they say, then their theories and the results of their two days' careful following of the case are all wrong. They cannot or will not admit the possibility of the event having been an accident.
Will Probe Deep
In all departments of criminal investigation preparations are being perfected for systematic, inescapable, unremitting inquiry. The federal forces are contributing men of the secret service, experienced in bringing to successful conclusions many of the country's most noted crime puzzles. State and city probes are likewise engaged.
The known dead, as a result of Sunday's early morning horror, now number four. That the list will grow seems certain, for twenty persons are missing. Forty, according to present count, were injured in the explosions and the fires that followed. Some of these are not expected to survive. Property losses, as the latest estimates give them, swayed between \$25,000,000 and \$40,000,000. While the warehouses and plant of the National Storage Company appear to be a total loss, the company has not yet made a definite statement as to their value.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 1.—While the British and French on the Somme are driving ahead and consolidating their positions as they go, the Russians, facing different conditions, are battering their way through the opposition of the Austrian and German armies at the eastern fronts.
In two, at least, of the theaters of war in the east the struggle has continued to go against the Teutons. They have been compelled to fall back before the onward moving Russian wave that is breaking against the weakened German and Austrian bulwarks.
General Brusilov has continued his unrelenting assaults against the lines of the defenders of Kovle, recognized as the key to the whole Teutonic position north of the Pripiet marshes. And his assaults continue to be successful. He has forced the Teutons under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, back beyond the Skhod river, a little stream scarcely fifty yards wide, but with deep muddy banks, behind which the Germans and their allies have managed to hold for weeks.
Slav Wedges Broad
Between Sarney and Kovel, and between the Kovel and Rostitch railroads the Russians have thrust two broad wedges, and last night were reported to be rapidly nearing their objective.
To the south of the Galician border, in the region of Brody, where the Russians have been smashing through the ranks of their foes for weeks, they have kept up their attacks, and have apparently still further broken the defense of General von Bothmer, and are pursuing the German and Austrian armies under the command of that general across the Graberki and Sereth rivers, almost half way between Brody and Lemberg, the greatest railroad junction point of the southern half of the eastern fronts, and key to the Austrian positions east of the Carpathians.
North and south of the River Somme the fighting went forward yesterday unabated despite the intense heat that added greatly to the difficulties of the fighting men. North of the river the Germans launched a desperate counter attack, that following the most violent artillery fire, failed to break down the allied defense. Large reinforcements have been sent to this front, the high command apparently realizing the need for stopping the allied drive here before the last line of German defenses are broken through and the Teutons compelled to fight in the open country back of the trenches.
Counters Tremendous
Between Hem wood and the river the counter-attacks of the Germans were particularly severe, their infantry surging forward in successive waves when they believed the artillery had cleared a path. In every instance, according to the reports from the allied headquarters late last night, the attacks were repulsed.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, August 1.—German Zeppelins raided the east and southeast English coast last night. A British aeroplane attacked one Zeppelin and fired numerous shots at it, finally driving it away.
Other airships attacked various towns on the southeast coast. One dropped bombs in the Estuary of the Thames. The attack was proceeding as this dispatch was written.
OFFENSIVE COSTS DEAR
(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, July 31.—British casualties during July numbered 7084 officers and 52,591 men, according to announcement today.

(By The Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, July 31.—Two years ago tomorrow Germany and Austria formally declared war against Russia, which had begun mobilizing immediately after the declaration of war upon Serbia, made five days before by Vienna. This was, therefore, the real commencement of the great European war.
On August 2, 1914, the first fighting of the conflict was reported, when 20,000 Germans attempted to invade France in the neighborhood of Saarburg, Lorraine, but were thrown back. At the same time 100,000 Germans invaded the Duchy of Luxembourg, and on that date a German order confined all the British ships in the Kiel Canal and the British steamer Saxon at Cuxhaven. Germany also demanded permission to pass through Belgium on her way to attack France, a demand which was refused. Great Britain did not declare war until August 5.
The second year of the world war closes with the "Battle of Europe," a concerted effort of the Allies on three fronts to crush the Central Powers, which has developed into a titanic struggle before which superlatives, already exhausted, are completely beggared.
France and Great Britain in the west, Russia in the east, Italy in the south are hurling wave after wave of armed men on the Teutonic lines, together with an avalanche of shells and bombs such as the world has not known up to the present time. For the first time the Teutons are, temporarily at least, on the defensive on the thousands of miles of the existing battle fronts.
The change in the situation which the war has brought is striking, although the results so far have been more potential and spectacular than radical. A year ago the Germans, continuing their great drive against the Russians, hurled the Slavs back along the entire eastern front, captured Warsaw, the great fortresses of Kovno, Novogorodsk, and Brest-Litovsk, and established lines far inside Russian territory which they maintained virtually unbroken until within the last three months. They seized all Poland, a great slice of Russia to the south of that country and expelled the invaders from Galicia and Bukovina. Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Mackensen were the heroes of these great successes.
West Change Small
On the western front the changes in position during the year were comparatively small, but the twelve months were marked by three events of interest. The battles of Champagne and Verdun and the opening of the great Franco-British offensive on the Somme took place in this period.
The battle of Champagne opened on September 25, after a week's terrific bombardment of the German lines by the French, British and Belgians. In a week of the bloodiest fighting that

had been known up to that time the Allies announced that they had taken twenty miles of trenches, six towns and 25,000 prisoners. But there they halted. They could not break through the mighty German wall, and the grim deadlock which marked the western front for so many months was resumed. The Battle of Champagne marked the removal of Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief from the beginning of the war up to that time. In December, 1915, it was announced that he had resigned to take a home command and Sir Douglas Haig was appointed his successor.
In sheer human interest the Battle of Verdun probably surpassed all other individual events of the war. On February 21 the German Crown Prince began his assault of the historic French fortress, known throughout many centuries as the gateway to France. For five months the defenders withstood a storm at the fury of which the world stood aghast. Foot by foot, almost inch by inch, the Germans forged forward, with a reckless disregard of their lives, a tenacity and cool courage which was only equalled by the heroic determination of the French. On June 3 an unofficial estimate of the German losses at Verdun placed the total at the appalling figure of 450,000. The assaultants fought their way to within about three and a half miles of the fortress, but for several weeks have reported no further progress and the force of their attacks appears to have lessened.
Big Rush Begins
The Franco-British offensive on the Somme opened on July 1, 1916. It was preceded by a bombardment of unparalleled duration and intensity, featured by the appearance of new and gigantic British howitzers. Under this awful hurricane of big gun fire the German first line defenses crumbled. When the British and French troops advanced they reported that they found trenches in which there was not a single survivor, only the dead guarded the silent rifles and machine guns. German first lines were carried over an extent of twenty-five miles and the second positions passed at certain points, but up to the present the fighting has been indecisive, as the forcing of the German line with their main lines is concerned. The fighting has been of the bitterest possible description and the reports of press correspondents at the front team with accounts of the most amazing heroism and devotion on both sides. Instances have been recorded of the sole survivor of a company, wounded and without hope, who manned a machine gun and fought to the last and the bodies of his comrades of isolated detachments who stood off their foes for days until they reached them or death; of captured surgeons who bound up the wounds of their captives; of heroic rescues of wounded comrades under fire and of

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE RAPS POLICY OF WILSON

In His Address of Acceptance Before Huge Crowd at Carnegie Hall, New York, Mr. Hughes Scores the Administration Hard

HE PLEADS FOR FIRMNESS AND MORE CONSISTENCY

Speaker Denounces All 'Plots And Conspiracies Fomented In the United States In the Interest Of Any Foreign Nation.'

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, August 1.—In his address accepting the presidential nomination at the hands of the Republican party, Charles E. Hughes last night abandoned the judicial reserve of which he had been accused, and flayed without mercy the administration's diplomatic appointments, its international policy, and its treatment of the Mexican situation.
Carnegie Hall, one of the largest gathering places in the city, was packed to the doors with an enthusiastic crowd, including the Republican leaders from almost every state in the nation. Mr. Hughes, who has been resting at Bridgehampton, Connecticut reached New York early yesterday morning and was driven to the Hotel Astor where the Republican headquarters have been opened, and where he met the leaders of the party.
Leaders Assembled
Practically all the members of the Republican campaign committee, including a number of men formerly prominent in the ranks of the Progressive party were on hand. The committee is composed of the following: John T. Adams, Iowa, Republican; Everett Colby, New Jersey, Progressive; William Crocker, California, Republican; F. W. Estabrook, New Hampshire, Republican; James B. Garfield, Ohio, Progressive; James A. Hemenway, Indiana, Republican; A. T. Hoyt, Kentucky, Republican; H. B. Howell, Nebraska, Republican; Harold L. Ickes, Illinois, Progressive; Alvah H. Martin, Virginia, Republican; Herbert Parsons, New York, Republican; George W. Perkins, New York, Progressive; A. S. Perkins, Washington, Republican; Chester H. Rowell, California, Progressive; Oscar S. Straus, New York, Progressive; Charles B. Warren, Michigan, Republican; and Ralph E. Williams, Oregon, Republican.
James B. Reynolds of Washington, D. C., is secretary. Mr. Reynolds also is secretary of the national committee.
Hughes Looking Well
Mr. Hughes is looking remarkably strong and well and seemed full of energy and vim as he started for Carnegie Hall. He received an ovation as he appeared on the platform and another when he rose to deliver his address.
Beginning with a hot attack upon the administration's foreign policies he went straight to his first big point, the diplomatic appointments of "deserving Democrats" in places where men of ability were needed. He cited in illustration of what he means the appointment of Minister Sullivan to Santo Domingo, and quoted from the now famous letter from William J. Bryan, then secretary of state regarding the reasons for appointing Mr. Sullivan.
Scores Mexican Policy
He assailed the administration for its course in reference to the Mexican problem, and declared for the maintenance of American rights abroad, particularly as affected by the European war. He declared that it shall be his policy, if elected, to see to it that America is fully and adequately prepared to meet any reasonable emergency, and he urged the necessity of adopting a new policy of "firmness and consistency."
We denounce all plots and all conspiracies fomented in the United States in the interest of any foreign country. We regard it as utterly intolerable that our soil should be made the breeding place of such alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn these practices, and must rally to the support of the government in any efforts which may make to suppress them."
May Open In Chicago
BRITISH STEAMER TAKEN
(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
BERLIN, July 31.—An auxiliary cruiser, after an engagement with the British steamer Eskimo, captured it off Norway.